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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Graduated

At Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh:

W. W. Hunter, Pittsburgh.
James H. H. Taylor, Ormsby, Allegheny county, Pa.
Edmund W. Lysart, Lancaster City, Pa.
Henry J. Vanden, Gallipolis, Gallia county, O.
Hiram Sikes, Harrison Mills, Scioto county, O.
James M. Gordon, Fair Haven, Preble county, O.
John F. Evans, Lawrenceville, Pa.
Charles W. Hovis, Clintonville, Venango county, Pa.
A. B. Beckett, Monmouth, Ill., ois.
J. D. McFedries, Charleston, Allegheny county, Pa.
J. W. Pollock, Huntsville, Ohio.
Wm. Edmiston, Huntsville, Ohio.
J. E. Kitzmiller, Minerva, Ohio.
Wm. H. H. Simpson, New Castle, Pa.
James A. Mehaffen, Upper St. Clair, Pa.
Wesley G. Rowe, Shippensville, Pa.
Stewart Thompson, New Castle, Pa.
John L. Tidball, New Castle, Pa.

All of whom passed the usual searching examinations of the College satisfactorily, and who will, no doubt, hereafter distinguish themselves by an honorable proficiency in business. Each graduate was awarded the beautiful diploma of the College, as a credential of his proficiency, of his industry and of his exemplary deportment during his course of study.

Wm. Knabe & Co.'s

Great Univalled Piano fortes.—These instruments are superior to any other in regard to tone, touch, workmanship and durability. Knabe's Square Pianos have their new improved grand scale and the agraffe treble. A complete assortment just received, for sale only by Charlotte Blume, 15 Fifth street, sole agent for Knabe's unrivalled Pianos.

Buy your Potash and Soda Ash

At Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

Blankets,

All varieties, at No. 17 Fifth street.

Another Wholesale House.

Not exactly a new house, but a very old and well known firm, have added the Wholesale Dry Goods business to their already colossal Retail trade. In consequence of having to purchase such large quantities of foreign and domestic goods to meet the wants of their retail trade, they have added in the rear part of their establishment an exclusive Wholesale Room, for the sale of every description of fancy and staple dry goods. As they buy all their goods by the package they save jobber's profits, and are thus enabled to offer extra inducements to country and city dealers. They have, also, in conjunction with their dry goods, an extensive Cloak Manufactory, (probably the largest in Western Pennsylvania,) where every description of Mantles are made, copied from the latest Paris and New York fashions. In this department will be found novelties in Cloaks in the market, not to be had elsewhere and at the lowest cash prices. The well known reputation of this house for energy and perseverance in their business, with probity and liberality in their dealings, will guarantee for their customers in the new branch added to their business, the lowest market prices of the day for all and every description of dry goods, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

Lard Oil.

The subscribers having enlarged their capacity for manufacturing Lard Oil, are now prepared to fill all orders without the vexatious delay of last year. They are making an extra article, superior to any brought to this market. They refer to all those who have dealt with us before. Their prices are as low as any other manufacturer of No. 1 Oil. F. Sellers & Co. See card in another column.

Dry Goods,

Very low, at Bates & Bell's.

Buy your Indigo

At Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

Domestic Goods.

Blankets, Flannels, Linen goods, Prints, Muslins, Ginghams and Delaines. Splendid assortments of fresh goods, at the lowest wholesale prices, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

Dress Goods.

All patterns, at No. 17 Fifth street.

Prince's

Automatic Organs and Melodeons. Over forty thousand now in use. Each instrument warranted for five years. An entire new stock for sale at Blume's Music Store, 43 Fifth street.

Sacques.

All designs, at No. 17 Fifth street.

STATE ITEMS.

Last week, says the Lewistown *Gazette* of November 16th, the Court ordered the District Attorney to prepare bills of indictment against several of the Election Boards in Mifflin county, which were returned by the Grand Jury last day, having taken the votes of illegal voters. And also against those illegal voters who voted, or offered to vote, at the late election.

The stockholders on the Monongahela Valley Telegraph Company will hold a meeting December 9th, in Monongahela City, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock to an amount equal to the estimated cost of $4,000,00, the extension to the line as may be proposed and agreed upon at the meeting.

The subject of building a railroad from Pittsburgh along the Monongahela valley to Agatha being discussed, it is claimed that the amount of business now carried in steamboats on the Monongahela river, if transferred to a railroad, would pay a good dividend on $4,000,00, the estimated cost of a road from Pittsburgh to the State line.

Joseph Long and Wm. Carrichner, employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, have been convicted at Harrisburg of having stolen a box of tobacco from a freight car. The tobacco was found in Long's house.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—The preparations for the masquerade and fancy ball, to take place Christmas night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, McKeesport, are progressing admirably, and the indications are that it will be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. Parties in this city who intend to participate in the festivities of the occasion, should notify the McKeesport managers, so that carriages may be provided for them at the depot.

THE New Albany *Ledger* is informed that the disease known as hog cholera has broken out among the swine in that city and vicinity. It has heard of several gentlemen who have lost a number of hogs from the disease. In one instance a Indiana county farmer have lost orange county, Indiana, by the ravages of the fatal malady. The disease is confined to the lard kind, but the Muscallon hog is pronounced in that vicinity.

Another Valuable Discovery.

Strickland's Pile Remedy.—Mr. Glass, of Janesville, Wisconsin, writes for information of about those of the Piles, that he has been troubled for eight years with an aggravated case of Piles, and his brother was discharged from the army as incurable (he being quite paralized with the Piles.) In both these cases they were cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. The recommendation of these gentlemen, besides the daily testimonials received by Dr. Strickland, ought to convince those suffering, that the most aggravated chronic cases of Piles can be cured by Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. It is sold by Druggists everywhere. R. E. Sellers, agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gold Pens.

Buy your gold pens at Pittock's, opposite the postoffice.

Twenty-five Cent Photographs.

Call to-day at Purviance's corner Fifth and Market streets for a Card Photograph. One picture or a dozen at the uniform rate of 25 cents each.

Buy your Patent Medicines

Only at Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

Weekly Papers.

Buy your weekly papers at Pittock's opposite the Postoffice.

Latest from Egypt.

Penney's new extract of the Egyptian Lotus, a new and exquisite perfume for the handkerchief. Cleopatra and the ladies of the present day using the same perfume. Price, one dollar per bottle. Manufactured by Penney Brooklyn, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in fancy goods. Equal to the imported. Ask your druggist for it. It is the most reliable article in the market.

Pocket Books, Purses, etc.

Buy your pocket books, purses etc., at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

General Dry Goods.

Full lines of foreign and domestic dry goods, suitable for the wholesale trade, can be found at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street, at the lowest prices of the day.

Buy your Pure Liquors

For medicinal purposes only at Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

Cloaks,

All styles, at Bates & Bell's.

Toilet.

Extraordinary as it may appear, there is no Toilet Soap made that compares with Sawyer's Barber Soap Only 30 cents a cake.

Fashionable Clothing,

Of fine quality. Overcoats for $30 to $45. Business suits, ready made, selling very low for cash. Wm. Ladley & Co., No. 32 St. Clair street.

Buy your Fine Perfumery

And Hair Brushes at Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

Silks,

Low, at No. 17 Fifth street.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Buy your White Lead and Oils

Only at Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

Muslins,

Cheap, at Bates & Bell's.

Dark and Gloomy Weather,

Is no impediment to obtaining first class Photographs at Purviance's, corner Market and Fifth streets. Album pictures only 25 cents each

Stationery.

Buy your note, billet and letter paper, and envelopes, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Kenwood Boarding School,

For boys. Winter Session begins December 11th. Address Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

For Sale,

One large Marvin Safe, one Forsyth Safe, medium size. Forsyth, Taylor & Co., 39 Market street.

Sacques.

All designs, at No. 17 Fifth street.

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Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1865. NO. 65.

The Daily Commercial

TRIAL FOR TREASON.—It can hardly be imagined that the framers of the Constitution of the United States entertained any doubt of the nature of treason. It is impossible to discover any ambiguity in their definition of it. The delay in bringing Mr. DAVIS to trial, while the crime is as clearly defined, and his case comes so clearly under it must spring from other causes. It seems necessary that the trial, if by a civil tribunal, must be held in the district where the offense was committed. But in that district no jury could be empanneled that would convict him, whatever the testimony might be. This appears to be making a large impediment of a small technicality in the first place, and it looks like too liberal a concession to a popular corruption in the second; to say nothing of the implied reflection on trial by jury.

The Movement by Evangelical Christians.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Evangelical Christians of every name, ministers and laymen, cannot but rejoice in the many indications which are prevalent of God's disposition towards His Church and people, leading them to expect the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, a deep and wide-spread revival of religion, and the ingathering of souls into the fold of Christ.

The editorial in your paper of to-day concerning the doings of evangelical bodies in Philapelphia, Cincinnati and other places, must have inspired in the minds of many of your readers gratitude to God for the evidences of the workings of His Spirit in these places, and also feelings of earnest and devout desire that the same spirit would visit Christians here, and quicken them to greater activity and zeal in the cause of the blessed Master.

During our long, long war, and the dark days which hung over the land, how gracious was our God, the God of our fathers, in visiting the churches of the North and the tents of the soldiers with the outpourings of His grace. God kept His lamp burning in the midst of the darkness, and amid the lamentations of the people and the wailings of homes was heard the song of redeeming love. Camps, hospitals, battle fields, prisons were made vocal by the presence of the Holy Spirit and the gracious power of the Cross. And now the war is over, and this is the Christian's time to manifest gratitude to the great Head of the Church for the displays of His power during the past four years.

It is not for me, Mr. Editor, a new comer, and almost entirely a stranger, to suggest to my brethren in the ministry in these cities, but I may only express the feelings I have, and which it would be proper for me to express anywhere that my feelings, and most earnest desire for the welfare of Zion, the glory of Christ's Kingdom, and the salvation of souls. If the Evangelical ministers of these two cities could some together for conference upon the great questions of Home Evangelization, the revival of religion in our churches, and the salvation of the people, I believe that the Spirit of God would meet with them, and the place of their meeting would be glorious because of the presence of their master in the plenitude of His power. The spirit of prayer would baptize the ministers of God, and their churches would catch the inspiration; the places of prayer would be crowded; the inquiry meetings would be thronged with earnest seekers after Christ; the fathers and mothers in Israel would see the salvation of God, and there would be joy in Heaven, in the presence of the Angels of God, over sinners turning to Christ.

Mr. Editor, the thanks of christians are due to the secular press, whose columns—notwithstanding the press of news, business advertisements, and the multitudes of rags which the daily demand the newspaper—are so open to intelligence and communications concerning the church and Kingdom of Christ. The secular press is a powerful helper in carrying forward the greatest good of the people. The world reads the newspaper, and hence would that the newspaper columns may quicken a christian, and save a soul.

PITTSBURGH, November 24, 1865. H. D. M.

Improvement in Photography.

The new Ferroglatine developer is proving of so much importance that any new suggestions or facts in relation to its compounding should at once command attention. Mr. Cary Lee, the inventor, in a letter to a friend, says: "Since I first proposed this new form of developer, in which the decomposition products of gelatine by sulphuric acid takes the place of acetic acid in the developer, I have been by very large number of communications have appeared upon the subject, with various, though generally very favorable expressions of opinion, and suggestions of endless modifications all characterized by the same peculiarities which I claim for these developers, viz: energy, cleanliness and exemption from tendency to fog. I am now engaged in making some further experiments on the subject, the results of which I expect to publish. But I cannot refrain from again calling the attention of the large number of persons who appear now to be engaged in experimenting with it, to the fact of the necessity of thoroughly saturating the acid with the iron. I am much inclined to believe that all of those who have failed to succeed in preparing the developer have liked it, and that those who have been dissatisfied with its action have not, or have only partially succeeded in the preparation.

In my original directions I spoke of leaving the solution in contact with iron filings for a few days, agitating, etc. Now a contact of this length of time is sufficient, if the whole operation be performed exactly right, especially if small quantities be used—if a very large excess of iron filing be employed so that the liquid is continually in contact with a large surface of metal—if very frequent agitations be given to the mixture, and if the whole be regularly digested for a week or two at a temperature of from 100° to 120° Fah., but not above this, and neither too much nor too little liquid being added.

But unless this be scrupulously done and with the care which habits of chemical manipulation impart, the saturation will not be complete, and if certain simple precautions be neglected, even a much longer period will not give the desired result.

If, for instance, the mixture has not been kept sufficiently dilute, crystalization will take place, and the crystals may easily so envelope the iron filings as to prevent their coming in contact, that solution ceases or almost ceases. Of course the materials, under these conditions, may be left together almost indefinitely without the process advancing. When crystallization has taken place in this way, it is not sufficient to pour in water and trust to a re-solution taking place, or at least a day or two additional must be allowed for it. In fact it is better to pour off the supernatant liquor and add a little warm water to dissolve the cake, and, when this is effected, to pour back the liquid, and then proceed to avoid this by diluting a little every day, but not to excess, as of course if the liquid be rendered very dilute, time is lost in the gelatine has been dissolved in the acid always produce a material elevation of temperature, therefore some heat ought to be allowed to exist before the iron is added, or the mixture at the same time, instead of diluting with water the first time, throw in some lumps of ice."

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The New York canals are to be closed December 12th.

A convicted murderer, Korschner, was hung yesterday in New York, for killing a soldier named Henning.

Mr. J. Hague, of Newbern, says that the people of North Carolina look upon the recent elections there as a complete farce. None of the Congressmen elect can take the oath. R. F. Lehman, the only candidate in the State who could do so, was defeated by a large majority.

The English capitalists who sailed from New York on the first instant, had a pleasant passage home. Sir Morton Peto, in a letter to a friend in New York, says that his visit was an exceedingly happy one, and that he cannot but believe that it will be of much benefit in dispelling the clouds, which with a more perfect knowledge of the sentiments and feelings really existing between the two countries would never have appeared.

Theodore Mortinez Bellseer, a Cuban, was arrested Thursday evening on board a steamer just about to sail for Havana, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Garcia, the Cuba theatre manager. Circumstantial evidence against him is strong. Jose Orfanzal, the man who left the hotel with the murdered man, has not yet been found. The authorities are making every effort to discover him, as well as others, on whom suspicion rests.

The military post established on Powder river, Dakotah Territory, has been called Fort Reno, in honor of Gen. Reno, who fell at the battle of South Mountain.

The *World's* Washington dispatch says the prisoner recently brought from Fort Smith under circumstances of great mystery, and incarcerated in the Old Capitol Prison, is Major Gee, arrested in Florida. He was in charge of the steamer Clyde. The person while the mortality was the greatest among the prisoners.

The War Department have decided that no claim for veteran bounty will be entertained unless the claimant has heretofore been recognized in the muster rolls or discharge papers. Colored soldiers applying for bounty should state whether they were mustered in on or before April 19, 1861.

Honorable Schuyler Colfax will deliver his lecture—"Across the Continent"—in New York and New England, during the coming holiday week.

Ex-Governor Cumming, Buchanan's territorial executive of Utah, was at the Treasury Department Thursday, for the purpose of drawing his salary in advance; as he has left, he has taken all the oaths, been pardoned, and expects to draw his greenbacks and leave for Georgia.

The *Tribune's* special says: A novel official document was received at the Indian Bureau to-day. It is a tabular analysis of the cost per head to the Government of killing Indians and squaws. On the Western plains the average cost of killing an Indian has been about half a millions dollars, while for a squaw the cost is nearly two millions.

A New Orleans dispatch says:—Almost every negro taken before the city Recorder, is possessed of some unlawful weapon. An agent of a commercial house of France has arrived and announces to the planters of Louisiana, that he is specially empowered to contract for the emigration of laborers from India and China.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—John Vandegrift, a resident of Allegheny, was arrested at a late hour on Thursday night, on a charge of abusing his family. Vandegrift had been a soldier for several years, but since his return has been drinking excessively. On Thursday night he commenced to abuse his family, which no one her interfered, called the night watch and had him conveyed to the Mayor's office. Yesterday the Mayor committed him to jail for ten days, on a charge of disorderly conduct.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Speakership of the House.

RAYMOND AND BANKS NOT CANDIDATES.

Cabinet Meeting Yesterday.

Report of Major Gen. Howard.

SMALL-FOX IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Gov. Morton Going to Europe.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The President's Message.

Reciprocity Treaty with Canada Urged by England.

Thad. Stevens's Course in Congress.

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE RADICALS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial:

WASHINGTON, November 24.

The Speakership.

There seems to be no opposition to Schuyler Colfax's re-election to the Speakership. This evening's *Republican* says that he has received letters from Henry J. Raymond and General Banks, announcing that they will not be candidates.

The Cabinet Meeting.

To-day was attended by all of the members, during which all visitors were excluded from the White House. It is believed that the President read the rough draft of his message to the meeting to-day.

Gen. Howard's Report.

General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, is engaged on his report to Congress. This work embraces a full statement of the habits, condition and wants of the freedmen, and will prove a very able document. Most of the reports of the Assistant Commissioners have been received, and give interesting details concerning the relations existing between the freedmen and their late masters in the several States.

The Small Pox

Is prevailing to a very great degree among the Freedmen in Alabama, Georgia and Virginia, and, but for the exertions of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, would have spread throughout the South. This winter is expected to be the severest ever known for the colored people, the sudden termination of their old relations and their masters during the summer having left most of them utterly destitute, with no opportunities to support themselves by labor.

Not to be Removed.

There is no truth in the published reports that Assistant Secretary Otto, of the Interior Department, is about to be removed or that he intends to resign.

To be Dismissed the Service.

Major Borenstein, of St. Louis, has been sentenced by court martial here to be dismissed the service for unofficer-like conduct.

Gov. Morton.

Having had several protracted interviews with the President, leaves Washington on Sunday for Europe.

Judge Advocate Hosmer.

Who assisted in the Wirz trial, has resigned from the army.

Major Gen. Howard had an interview with General Grant to-day.

General Butler is in town, to remain for some time.

Perry D. McCollins, of the Russian overland telegraph, arrived here to-day.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts at the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day amounted to nine hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

Trip on the Stonewall.

The members of the Farragut Court Martial, trying the case of Commodore Craven on a charge of failing to capture the Stonewall, will take a trip down the bay in her in order to test her qualities with a view to arriving at a correct judgment as to whether Commodore Craven was censurable for failing to capture her. The Stonewall arrived here to-day.

The President's Message.

Most of the Secretaries, some days ago, sent to the President a synopsis of their reports, upon which he bases the greater portion of his message. The message and documents will all be printed in advance, and sent to Government agents in the different cities, and by them given to the public press on the day they are delivered to Congress.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

The British minister has been instructed to urge upon our Government the propriety of making a new Canadian reciprocity treaty. Negotiations are to take place as early in the spring a day as possible. The Government of the United States have been for some time obtaining information relative to that matter.

Thad. Stevens's Course.

Thaddeus Stevens, who has been here for some days, has had the utmost freedom respecting the course he and his friends intend to pursue. He denounces the policy of the President without stint, and will take an early opportunity on the assembling of Congress to enunciate his own views. There is considerable pressure to prevent his reappointment to the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Prescott, of South Carolina, delegated by Governor Perry to look after the affairs connected with that State, had a long interview with the President to-day. He will start for home to-morrow.

General Butler,

Who arrived here to-day, has been closeted with the radical members of Congress who are now here.

The President's Position—Official War Reports—Chapiains of Congress—Scottish Rite of Freemasonry—The Bubble Bursting—Day of High Prices Over—The Message—Financial Matters—Arrival of the Ram Stonewall, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—While it is evident that the radical members of Congress are suspicious of the President's fidelity to their views on reconstruction, and are determined to coerce him into acquiescence in their plans for Southerners, with their Northern friends are assailing him with earnest appeals to his sympathies, and the feeling will be unfavorable if any deception should be fail to carry out the programme bequeathed by Mr. Lincoln, and thus far religiously followed. That it was the intention of the President to carry out the Lincoln-Johnson policy is certain, but the inconsistency of many of the Southern politicians has become too manifest to be overlooked, and it has become necessary for the President to correct barriers against their return to open rebellion.

The aspect of Southern politics has made the President pause, and it will probably lead to a revision of the Executive policy before the official announcement is made known in the forthcoming message to Congress. But the friends of the President declare that he will neither compromise his position or attempt on the part of Congress to usurp the powers of the Executive. Nor will those be gainers who endeavor to entice him on one hand into indirect indorsements of their projects, while on the other they threaten to precipitate the vials of wrath upon him if he does not submit to their dictation. When Mr. Pickwick fell through the ice, he was thrown by Mr. Winkle, who was on safety on the shore, to keep up "for *his* sake." And some of our Republican politicians who have undertaken to sustain the President by him to adopt certain views "for *their* sakes," without giving one thought to the good of the whole country, over whose destinies Mr. Johnson presides.

I do not believe that Mr. Johnson (with the himself in an unenviable position by the majorities in Congress, if he can possibly avoid so doing. But there are indications that he does not feel himself under any personal obligation to the leading radical members, which entitles them to anything beyond a candid, intelligent consideration. He is fully convinced, too, of the corruption and intrigue which many prominently identified with the party have been guilty of, in order to retain their political ascendency, and his recent scathing personal rebuke of the favorite leader of one of the leading radical cliques shows that he will not tolerate outrageous abuses. A judge of human nature, the President is determined to administer justice in the factious demagogues resort in order to carry their points, in short, he is already pretty well posted, and while he will be true to the whole country, avoid any precipitate rupture with the majorities in Congress, I am mistaken if he does not, by the salutary discipline, begin to rally around him, on a broad platform, good and true men from all sections of the Republic, Democrats, however, will have no place in the Union, and the Southern people, who must yield a loyal submission to the laws of the land, including those for the protection of the freedmen.

While the War Department has not yet commenced the publication of its reports, although in special appropriation for printing has been made two years ago, the Navy Department has every year appended to the report of the Secretary the reports of its officers. This year these reports will be of unusual interest, and will be illustrated with valuable charts, showing the fortifications at Galveston, Port Hudson, and other points attacked by the naval forces.

A rather undignified contest has been commenced by the friends of divers rejected gentlemen, in different sections of the country, for the chaplaincies of the Senate and the House. Every one mentioned for the latter position is a Baptist, and it is known that several of them are unpopular with their congregations, and seek this refuge, more in order to avoid pay. What a pity that the two houses would not invite some leading divine whose prayers would be listened to, and who would keep out of the lobby. The present scramble for the place is disgraceful to all parties concerned.

The Supreme Council of the highest degree of recognized Freemasonry

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

THE PRISONER OF FORT PULASKI.

One of the earliest, latest, and all the time most malignant and active supporters of the rebel cause, was A. G. MAGRATH, who, in the beginning, was on the United States Bench, and at the close Governor of South Carolina. At present he is doing penance at the public expense in Fort Pulaski. He has grown weary, sick at heart, and in spirit become so broken and humble as almost to awaken a painful sympathy.

To give the reader some idea of his sorrow, we quote a single paragraph from a letter written by him, bearing date the 8th instant:

MY DEAR ——: It costs me an effort to seat myself and write you, because the subject of my letter is always a matter of great consequence to me and at the same time of great trouble to my friends, who are able to do anything for me. And the thought that the sight of my hand-writing brings annoyance to my friends is to me a source of inexpressible pain. Still, my condition here is so disquieting to me that, instigated by the letters which my fellow prisoners have received to-day, I am forced to write you and ask if it is not possible to assimilate my liberation? Every other Governor of a reconstructed State is at large. Every other Judge of the United States who resigned is at large. Every other Judge of the Confederate States is at large. Why should I be detained? What have I done? Who strove in the State more earnestly than I did for years to avert a separation? Who held more responsible than I for having staked the action of the State? And when I did resign, what other course could I pursue than that which I did pursue, in resigning at once, that a successor might be appointed? Would this be condemned? If so, wint was the alternative? Was it to continue, and either thwart the action of the Government, or renounce opinions which I honestly entertained? If this be true, what is my offense but in having such opinions? And can that be censurable when with me the conclusion was not a matter of choice, but of necessity, because of the convictions I had. I could go further; for you know that because of an adherence to the like convictions I became obnoxious to the Government at Richmond. The opinion I had of that Government had even led me from its confidence and deprived me of its favor. Certainly, in the entertainment of my opinions and in the adoption of my conclusions I have striven that I was endeavoring to seek the truth, and in the search I maintained consistency.

To this he ventures to add the plea of previous good conduct, the plea of criminals frequently, and thinks that the character which he gave to the United States Court in South Carolina, which had become "an effete institution," should weigh in his favor now, and that his previous resistance to secession should attest his present loyalty.

It seldom happens that, Governor MAGRATH being a prisoner in Fort Pulaski, the remark, "the right man in the right place," is applied with so much aptness as to him. His offense is one of special malice and peculiar wickedness. It is true that he opposed the doctrine of CALHOUN, not that he was not a disunionist, but because he believed that nothing but failure would attend the attempt to put the doctrine in practice. He was waiting, hoping, plotting. With ROBERT BARNWELL, MEMMINGER, MILES and others, he was a "Co-operationist" of the conservative school, with whom the only question was time and opportunity. The election of LINCOLN was the pretext for which they longed and schemed. The weakness and wickedness of BUCHANAN gave them the opportunity. It was not five days after it became known that LINCOLN was elected that these men began to move. MAGRATH came down from the bench, trampled on the ermine and harangued the street mob in front of the Charleston Hotel. At one bound he cast tripped the fire-eaters of the CALHOUN-RHETT school. His clarion eloquence was employed day and night in firing the Southern heart. He passed boldly over the gulf and pulled up the plank. In less then ten days, heading his faction, he had complete control of the disunion movement in South Carolina—and as yet there was active disunionism nowhere else.

The moral effect was tremendous, not only in South Carolina, but throughout the South. Mr. BARNWELL, speaking of the achievement, said: "We have the mastery, the people will trust us, but they would not the Precipitationists. (RHETT & Co.); we have changed positions; we now are the Precipitationists; the Fire Eaters must follow; South Carolina will follow us out of the Union with colors flying; she would have hesitated with the Fire Eaters in the lead,—this is the master stroke of Judge Magrath!"

BARNWELL was too retiring for a popular leader, too philosophical, and perhaps rather timid; but he had sagacity and statesmanship,—MAGRATH the fiery will, heading impetuously and dauntless daring, suited to the moment and work. He speedily became the popular favorite;—MEMMINGER, the cool and calculating, the popular citizen and trusted Representative, always before opposed to Calhounism, and as much of a Union man as the ordinary run in that State, took the stump, and everywhere exerted an immense influence. MAGRATH fired the heart, MEMMINGER disciplined the popular feeling, while BARNWELL by his great respectability, weight of character and general excellence of judgment, exerted an influence scarcely second even to MAGRATH. These three men were the leaders. But for them South Carolina would not have broken the bonds of Union as she did. She might have done it, but at a later day.

Nor was the influence of these leaders, of MAGRATH especially, confined to South Carolina. That State was soon made safe.—Georgia speedily became the object of their attentions. She was the Empire State of the South. There were but few original Precipitationists there, but of Co-operationists a plenty. To arouse them to action was the peculiar work of the present tenant of Fort Pulaski. With the pen he was not less effective than with the tongue, and he employed it unceasingly. He went in person. In short, *if he did not organize the rebellion, he organized the conditions precedent, and made it easy.* Not from the hour of the meeting in front of the Charleston Hotel, down to the surrender of LEE, in Appomattox, has there been an actor in the bloody scenes of warfare whose culpability is so clear as that of A. G. MAGRATH, who now pleads in piteous tones for mercy and liberty. It was he who planned the strategy—an unwritten chapter in the history of the rebellion—whereby "the status" in Charleston harbor was preserved, while PICKENS was drawing the cordon of batteries around Sumter which compelled Major ANDERSON to lower the American flag to the State of South Carolina. Why were those batteries permitted to be built? Why were rebel craft permitted by Sumter to pass and repass that fort, and every part of Charleston harbor, every hour of every day for months, freighted with materials to be employed in reducing Fort Sumter? This, we say, is an unwritten chapter in the history of the rebellion, wherein MAGRATH was a conspicuous actor.

His influence was potent at Washington. He brought influences to bear which swayed the treacherous BUCHANAN. Though in Charleston he played on the disloyal members of his Cabinet like keys of an instrument of which he was master. He was all-powerful. He had the will for the time, and it grew with emergency. Through PICKENS he was the Dictator of the Days of the Seige. As Inquisitor-General he was relentless,—and woe to the luckless "Yankee" whose fate it was to fall into his hands. The Vigilance Committees, everywhere were his instruments to hunt out Northern men, stifle the voice of Unionism and perpetrate shocking crimes.

If the rebellion ever has occasion to enumerate those to whom it was under the greatest obligations, if ever the republic ascertains truly whose crime against it was most deliberate and foulest, few names there will be to stand before that of the imprisoned occupant of Fort Pulaski.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE'S EXTRAORDINARY DECISION.

We publish in another column a full abstract of the decision of Chief Justice CHASE, in the case of JOHN G. JACKSON vs. the Northern Central Railroad Company, the substance of which we gave in our last issue. The point decided is simply that a foreigner is not liable for the payment of the revenue tax on his income derived from stock held by him in corporations in this country, and that it was not the intention of Congress to make a foreigner liable for such a tax. We do not believe it. We entertain much respect for the Chief Justice, inasmuch as he is the head of the Judiciary of the United States; but we cannot bring ourselves to believe that Congress was ever so stupid as to assess weighty taxes upon our own citizens, and allow foreigners to reap golden harvests from their investments in this country, and go scot free of taxation. But we have something to say on the merits of the case decided by the Chief Justice.

The great error into which his Honor has fallen is in saying that section of the Internal Revenue Act which imposes a duty on the incomes of citizens of this country on the excess over six hundred dollars, limits and governs the whole Act on the subject of incomes. So far as the Justice is concerned, it is true that foreigners are not in terms excepted from the operations of the Act, nor indeed was it any more necessary to except them than the man in the moon. Congress knew very well that it would be impossible to arrive at the incomes of foreigners from investments in this country in the same manner in which that of residents is determined, and that the foreign capital invested in this country is almost exclusively in the stock of incorporated companies. To us it seems clear that these facts were in the minds of the law makers when they enacted the 122d section of the Act, which section "subjects all railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation or slack water companies to a duty of five per centum on all interests and dividends derived from their bonds or shares, and authorizes them to withhold that amount from bondholders and share holders, and make payment to the Government a discharge to that extent from payment to them."

The Chief Justice says that this section must be construed in connection with the one we first quoted. For what reason he fails to tell us, and the reason we cannot see. The first section applies to individuals, the other to corporations—two entirely separate and dissimilar subjects. He tells us that the corporations are required to pay the duty, because it is a "cheap and efficient" mode of collecting the revenue. We do not believe that corporations are any more prompt and patriotic in making returns and paying their taxes than individuals. In addition to this residents, whose incomes are derived partly from stocks, must include that portion in their returns. We are unable to see why this is necessary if corporations are merely agents for the Government in the collection of the income tax of individuals derived from stocks held in such corporations. The Chief Justice may, but we cannot.

Section 122 is general in all its features. The duty is assessed upon the whole dividend declared by the corporation, and is paid by the corporation. It does not except any class of share holders, nor exempt any portion of the income, and we cannot see the least shadow of law that the Chief Justice has for making an exception where none exists. Let it be supposed that a resident's entire income is derived from his investments in stock. He would not be liable to pay any tax under the first recited section, but, according to Justice CHASE, he would be one of the tax payers under the other section alluded to. If that be so he would pay tax upon the whole of his income, although under the other section he would be entitled to an exemption of six hundred dollars. We do not know how Justice CHASE would get out of that dilemma unless he construed the matter according to the former section, and in that case he might as well wipe out all of the act but that section, and allow it to stand alone.

We think it is one of the plainest features of the revenue law that especial provisions were made for particular cases. Thus we find that persons in the employ of the Government are entitled to an exemption of six hundred dollars only, while all others are allowed, in addition, house rent and other items of expense. Thus, too, in the former section quoted, an exemption is allowed, while in the latter there is no exemption. Section 122 compels incorporated companies to pay the duty on their dividends, and gives them the power to charge the same against the shareholders, just the same as any other expense incurred in the operations of the concern. It has no other reference to individuals that we can discover, beyond what Justice CHASE says, and that is very unsatisfactory.

Of course this decision must stand as the law of the land until Congress passes an enactment declaring what was the intention in previous legislation, which we trust will be done at the earliest possible moment.

WAR OR PEACE.

We have no idea that the great body of the American people have any thought of going soon into any war with any nation. There may be some truth in the notion that one quarrel begets another. And there is no doubt that a martial spirit is engendered in some minds by military service, and especially by military command. There is something in soldier life that captivates, almost to enchantment, a certain class of persons, and when it is pursued for a considerable time with this peculiar relish, the fascination is not easily dismissed; and a return to the scenes, employments, and associations of common life, appears dull and repulsive. But the mind of the nation has never inclined to war as a business, much less as a "good thing to have." On urgent necessity, for the saving of the Union, or for its honor, in the vindication of right, in the maintenance of liberty, the people can take arms and do credit to the cause of them, but they are nevertheless better satisfied when engaged in the profitable pursuits of industry, enjoying their homes, improving the country, cultivating their minds, raising their families in peace. As a consequence of this public sentiment, we have had few wars in our history, but our country has advanced with rapid progress in material prosperity, not only, but in political influence and respect among the nations. Our severest war troubles have been our internal ones—with the Indian tribes, and with the slaveholders' rebellion.

From this last and greatest war we have just emerged, alive, it is true, but terribly scarred; strong, it is true, but with a heavy burden to bear and a great work to perform. The country requires a time of repose for the restoration of order, industry, amity, among the people. The agencies for the repair of the desolations of war have hardly yet begun their operations. The political wound is not yet healed over, much less fully cured. The reduction of debt is happily and speedily begun, but a large revenue and prudent expenditure alone can keep it in the line of diminution. Vast tracts of land invite to profitable cultivation; an untold and probably unimagined wealth of mineral resources calls for energy and enterprise for its developement. An ocean commerce, almost suspended by the war, solicits shipping, men and traffic with every land; manufactures, for home and foreign supply, need labor. All these, as well for public revenue as for individual profit, are open to the enterprise of the people. In none of them would the prospect of either revenue or profit be brightened by the recurrence of war.

It is too soon to begin to talk of foreign wars, at least till we have fairly got through our domestic one. The voice of diplomatic wisdom should first be heard. Delays are not always dangerous. Deliberation is always safe and wise. And as we have no idea that the people desire war, so we have no good reason to think that the Government contemplates it. The speech and movements, therefore, of those who clamor for war, are agreeable neither to the one nor the other.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENTS.

It is a question which the experiments made have not yet satisfactorily settled, whether the enlargement of the sphere of employments for women has been a success. It is a question of more importance, whether success in the introduction of women into the enlarged sphere of employments would result advantageously to the sex. In holding this in doubt we are not influenced at all by any apprehension of infringement on the prerogatives of the male sex, or by any desire to contract the sphere of women's privileges, or by any belief in their incompetency. The question is viewed with chief reference to the effects of the practice referred to on women themselves, in their natural relations to society.

There are some employments which have been almost monopolised by men, in which women should be allowed to share, if disposed to do so. Prominent among them are the practice of the healing art among those of their own sex, and the elementary instruction of children. A few others might be named, but we are not treating of exceptional cases. The experiments of change have been made almost exclusively in cities. In the country, domestic employments occupy the hands of women, and field labor those of the men. There are no more women seen using the implements of agriculture than there were years ago. Even European women, accustomed in their own country to out-door toil, readily fall into the American system, of which we have always been justly proud. But in cities it is different. We would not, by any means, utter a word to hinder, discourage or embarrass the brave woman—widow, wife or maid—who seeks employment for the support or that of others dependent on her, in any creditable position. We only speak of the general commingling of the sexes in the several employments of life, with none of the distinctions which have heretofore existed. Most of the cases which have occurred, in which females have resorted to the employments usually allotted to males, were the results of necessity and not of choice. Among such cases have appeared instances of remarkable heroism both of action and of patience, and instances of admirable self-abnegation and magnanimity. But we fear that the general rule cannot be reared on the basis of exceptional cases, and that the experiment of entering on all sorts of employments would not redound to the advantage of the sex. The strongest of our reasons for this impression are those drawn from considerations connected with their natural and preferred relations to the family and to domestic life. The training and probation for these relations are best secured in positions analogous to them, which are equally honorable and not less lucrative than those usually occupied by men, to which some have obtained admission. We cannot raise objections to experiments which have a benevolent design; but this one can scarcely be regarded as realizing that design in its results.

LABOR IN VIRGINIA.—If the same good sense and sound principle which appear in the Richmond *Republic* had some place in the other papers of that city and of the South generally, the condition of those parts of the country would more rapidly improve and hopes for them would be materially brightened. We find a stirring appeal for industry, in the last issue of the *Republic*. With a sharp rebuke of the prejudice against labor because of its having been mainly performed heretofore by slaves, and with an expression of contempt for the laziness and loaferism which that prejudice has fostered into fixed habits, the following sound and manly utterance is given:

"If labor was not respectable formerly, it is necessary to make it so now. The State is never going to be regenerated if any considerable minority of its white population sits with folded hands and spends its time in invoking foreign labor and denouncing the indolence of the blacks. It is no way to bring foreign labor here, to brand labor with disrace, nor the best mode to cure negroes of laziness by showing them that the white people regard work as a disgrace. Labor, Virginia cannot afford now to have a single dozen in the line. The idle man now is the enemy of his State, and ought to be treated as such."

PERSONAL.

—Garrett Smith is in Chicago for the purpose of prosecuting the proprietors of the *Tribune* for libel, published in that journal in June last, wherein by implication he is feigning insanity, to escape from his responsibility in the John Brown raid, and that he previously confirmed it until after Lincoln was inaugurated.

—The Hon. Thomas Corwin, lately United States Minister to Mexico, being in New York, was lately introduced to one of the English railway magnates recently travelling in this country as being an Ohioan. This fact was quickly misled John Bull, who looked for a moment a good deal puzzled; however his face suddenly brightened, and with great seeming delight, he expressed his happiness at making his acquaintance; then kindly inquired whether his wife were all *square* with *Ohio*. Mr. Corwin's complexion is being rather Indian.

—Much is said about the superior virtue of this era of England over that of the Georges and other reigns; yet Palmerston's eldest illegitimate son, by Lady Cowper, now Lady Palmerston, will inherit the new-made peerage as given his mother at once. Lady Hamilton was not so favored, nor, even after, Mr. Coleridge, dying request of England's darling hero, Nelson.

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RIO GRANDE RUMORS.—A Washington letter says: "It well informed circles here the increased movement of troops towards the Rio Grande possesses no special weight. Certain it is, no offensive measures on our part are contemplated, though it is thought not improbable that we may drift into hostilities. Bodies of men already charged by the French commander at Matamoras, and fired into several times on the plane, the United States forces have been ordered to fall back, and that beginning only continued it until after Lincoln was inaugurated.

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A few nights ago, near Columbia, Kentucky a gentleman named Wilson, while crossing the river, was attacked by three river pirates, who robbed him of every valuable on his person, including his money, and then taking his oars into their own boat, left him to his energy of the current. He reached the shore after much exertion.

The business men of Philadelphia have subscribed $150,000 toward establishing steamship lines between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C., Savannah, Fla., Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La. The sum of $35,000 has been paid in.

RIO GRANDE RUMORS.—A Washington letter says: "In well informed circles here the increased movement of troops towards the Rio Grande possesses no special weight. Certain it is, no offensive measures on our part are contemplated, though it is thought not improbable that we may drift into hostilities. Bodies of men already charged by the French commander at Matamoras, and fired into several times on the plane, the United States forces have been ordered to fall back, and that beginning only continued it until after Lincoln was inaugurated.

AUTUMN.

A DIRGE OF SUMMER.

BY THE MASHOOD, JR.

At last so soon the Summer dies
Above the gathered sheaves!
The golden rod has fed some birds
Now tinges Autumn leaves.

Night sooner draws her starry veil
Across the wooding Day;
The K bird's song grows clear and strong—
The swallow is away!

The Summer air no longer sighs
Like lovers' whispered vows,
But cooler here and there it flies
To shake the rustling boughs.

The leaves fall ever more and more
In Autumn's sullen wrath!
And what—no Summer visible before
Will be a Winter path.

Ah me! so soon the Summer dies!
So short her happied hours!—
All pale and meditative she lies
Among her fading flowers!

"She's dead!"—Speak soft! Not aloud
Let thoughtless words be said
Till Winter weaves her snowy shroud
We cannot think her dead!

Forthcoming Books.

Among the announcements of forthcoming books for the holidays the list of Messrs. Tilton & Co. Boston, offers unusual attractions,—all classes and conditions seem to be particularly remembered. Their list embraces a very large collection of really good and valuable books, consisting of illustrated and superb works and juvenile and toy books. Among the illustrated volumes the artist edition of Tennyson's complete works will be one of the leading books of the season. The illustrations by Hammatt Billings, whose name suggests beautiful and artistic pictures, are finely executed by our best engravers. This work is printed, from new plates, by the "Riverside Press," upon toned paper delicately tinted and bound in the elegant style for which these publishers are noted. Mr. Billings's designs for Enoch Arden had a second second to leave nothing to be desired, but this year he has even excelled himself.

After this publication comes Goldsmith's gem,—"The Deserted Village," illustrated by the same artist, with thirty-two original designs, in no way inferior to those in his Tennyson. This will be uniform with "Enoch Arden," published by the same firm last year. It will have a picture on nearly every page, and will be printed by Alvord.

About December 1st, Messrs. Tilton & Co. will publish, by arrangement with the celebrated London engravers, the Dalziel Brothers, Birket Foster's "Pictures of English Landscape," with "Pictures in Words," by Tom Taylor, and "Home thoughts and Home Scenes in original Poems by eminent authors, and Pictures by A. B. Houghton, engraved by the Brothers Dalziel." The two are the prominent English gift books of the season.

In juvenile literature Messrs. Tilton & Co. seem to understand just what is wanted by the youthful people. Their edition of "Gorman Yarns," by Miss Anderson and the Brothers Grimm, will fully meet the requirements of Young America, they will be brought out in four volumes each and sold separately. They will thus form a beautiful library. There are to be twelve illustrations to each volume, and forty-eight to the set.

For tales of adventure we are to have the "Cruise of the Frolic," by the author of "Dick Onslow," "Antony Waymouth, or the Gentlemen Adventurers," "Golden Hair, an Indian Story," "Dora Darling, the Daughter of the Regiment," "The Boy's Library," four pretty little volumes in a box, "The Anderson Family," same style, "The Young Recruit," "Jack and his Pets," "Little Dick and the Angel," "Child Life in Italy," etc., etc.

TOM SAYERS.—The noted English pugilist, Tom Sayers, whose death in England, was announced in the *Sun* of yesterday, was a bricklayer by trade, and entered the prize ring in 1849, and since that date has appeared in a number of fights, generally coming out the victor. On the 17th of April, 1860, he entered the famous fight with Heenan, which resulted in awarding a champion belt to each of the combatants, as it could not be decided which was the better man. So ended that fight, which was characterized by as notoriety it invested him with, by appearing in circuses in sparring matches. He also has published a pugilistic work, entitled "Life of all superannuated "sports" in England." Sayers was certainly very popular in England, and among the prize-fighting men, and also among the rougher classes who, in this country, are interested in prize-fighting, but such men as the late Dan Rice, Palmerston, who thought him "a brave fellow."

THE cattle distemper existed in England in 1747. A hundred thousand cattle died in Lincolnshire. An old diary says that "the common symptoms of this distemper were a running at the eyes and nose, hanging of the ears, and a scouring in the body, and sometimes bound, which I apprehend was according to the degree of the fever it was thought infectious, therefore a stop was put to holding any fairs or markets for the sale of horned cattle, near the infected parts, by an order of council. Where said council ordered all beasts, as soon as discovered to have the distemper, to be removed from the herd they were in, and burned alive; and their hydes cut and slashed in such a manner as to make 'em useless, and then directly to be buryed.

THE CONCORD BANK ROBBERY.—The Boston *Advertiser* says the perpetrators of this robbery, whereby $50,000 in bonds were abstracted very successfully, are known to the detectives and the officers of the bank, and photographs of them have been obtained, and their ingenuity and skill will be severely tested in evading the measures which have been taken for their arrest. Should they have reached Germany, as some think, they have probably found much different y in disposing of their plunder in that country, where the securities of the United States have obtained quite an extensive sale. But it is not to be presumed that they can long remain with safety in any country with which the United States have an extradition treaty.

THE United States naval squadron, under the command of Admiral Goldsborough, is pursuing its progress through European waters. After leaving cherbourg, where a perfect *entente cordiale* was established with the officers of the Russian fleet, they visited successively Brest, the ports of Brest, L'Orient and Rochefort. Admiral Goldsborough had transferred his flag to the *Ticonderoga*, which is offering her first to Lisbon, where she arrived about the 20th of October. The officers of the squadron inspected the navy yard and forts at Brest, which we have before mentioned. Great activity prevailed in naval construction, and the iron-clad fleet of the French Emperor was receiving large accessions

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

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WHAT is Dyspepsia? A constant feeling of uneasiness at the pit of the stomach, flatulency and acidity, costiveness and loss of appetite, gloom and depression of spirits, pain in the head, a furred tongue, coldness of the hands, dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and a thousand and one of all the above symptoms this great remedy

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Suffer no longer, for no longer need he who is afflicted with this distressing disease give the above remedy a trial. The genuine is sold by

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COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated "Cough Balsam." Mr. Coe has never pretended a medicinal article for publicand general use, but what has stood the test and strongest ordeal, and has the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure. Will you who are suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion, nausea, heartburn, sick headache, cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels, acidity of the stomach, chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, and general debility and weakness of the whole system, try but a single bottle? We will never ask you again! We fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of all who have used it, the hundreds of hundreds of our neighbors, your duty to yourself, and the beneficial result, as certain as sunshine, all urgently, pressingly urge you to try but one bottle. If what we say is not correct—if our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true—if you do not say that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and perfectly wonderful, we will renounce our procession as caterers to the public health and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence. Sold by druggists everywhere, wholesale for Pittsburgh, JOS. FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street. no23-3t

RELICIOUS.

REV. HENRY D. MOORE, Pastor, will preach in the Plymouth Congregational Church, Sandusky street, to-morrow, at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sermon at night to young men: "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." no23

DEPOT FOR

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no22-3t-W-S&W Lumber Yard, Allegheny city.

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300 bbls choice York State Peach Blow Potatoes. Just received and for sale by

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141 First street.

CORN.

Prime old shelled Corn arriving and for sale by
D. WALLACE,

The Daily Commercial

THE PULPIT.

THE MUSTARD SEED.

A SERMON

By Right Rev. W. B. Stevens, D. D.

The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man took and sowed in his field; which indeed is the least of all seeds; but when it is grown it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof.—Matthew xiii. 31, 32.

Whenever shall we liken the kingdom of God? or with what comparison shall we compare it? It is like a small grain of mustard seed, which when it is sown in the earth, is less than all the seeds that be in the earth: but when it is sown it groweth up and becometh greater than all herbs, and shooteth out great branches so that the fowls of the air may lodge under the shadow of it.—Mark iv. 30, 31, 32.

Does what is the kingdom of God like? and whereunto shall I resemble it? It is like a grain of mustard seed which a man took and cast into his garden, and it grew and waxed a great tree; and the fowls of the air lodged in the branches of it.—Luke xiii. 18, 19.

Few words, but pregnant truths! The aim of our Saviour was to find some comparison or similitude that would best illustrate the outward growth and development of the kingdom of God. In asking the question of those around Him, "Unto what is the kingdom of God like? and whereunto shall I resemble it?" He did not desire that they should answer it, for they could not, being ignorant of the nature of the kingdom of heaven; but by starting the question he excited their minds to action, caused them to feel more forcibly their inability to reply, and by stimulating their curiosity, produced a deeper desire to understand the nature of that kingdom of which Jesus spoke. When, therefore, after bending to Him their attentive ears, they heard Him compare it to a grain of mustard seed, they must for the moment have been shocked at the insignificance of the resembling object so different from their preconceived ideas of the glory and magnificence which they supposed would usher in the Messiah's reign.

Unbiased as we are by those temporal and rational views of the person and reign of Christ, which blinded the minds of the Jews, and looking at this kingdom of God, not from a prophetic standpoint as something yet to take its rise, but from an historic one, wherein we see it already begun and in progress, we can see the fellicity of the comparison and mark its close resemblance.

The grain of mustard seed is indeed "the least of all seeds," and the oracle finishes down in future with prolific ligneous stems and branches; and it was in this sense, doubtless, that our Lord spoke of it—alluding rather to the relative size of the seed, and the developed plant, than to the seed in the abstract, because the seeds of poppy and the are smaller than those of mustard, though the plants themselves never rise beyond the dimensions of culinaria herbs, whereas the mustard seed "is of such a great size" that "it becometh a great tree."

Thus humble and insignificant was the first germ of the kingdom of God in its earthly manifestations. We say earthly manifestations, because as it existed in the bosom of the Divine God it was a divine idea, comprising at once all its results, and could not, therefore, be either small or insignificant. But on earth, how did Christ, who is Himself the grain of mustard seed, out of which grew the great tree of Christianity, appear? As an infant! Wrapped in swaddling bands and lying in a manger! could reason see anything in Mary's child, born in a stable, to overshadow such angust results? Certainly not. And when after thirty years of obscurity, working, doubtless, the mean while at the carpenter's bench with his reputed father, "Jesus began to teach and to preach," who saw in the plain of Nazareth anything to indicate the greatness that should fill the earth with its glory? Who would recognize in Him the revolutionizer of the world? Or beholding Him at the beginning of His ministry, selecting as His disciples—not the tithed, the wealthy, the influential—but fishermen and tax gatherers, ignorant and rude Galileans, who would not have said, looking at the subject on merely worldly grounds, that there, surely, was a great blunder, to entrust to such unearth and uneducated men so great a treasure as the Gospel promised to be, that if Jesus's design was to make converts and popularize His doctrines, He should have selected eloquent Scribes or learned Pharisees, or influential Sadducees, men who, from their social or intellectual position, would have been treated with respect, and listened to with reverence, but to call a man from his nets and fishing tackle, and tell him to go preach the Gospel; to call another from the receipt of custom and tax-table and commission him to declare the whole counsel of God concerning man's highest and eternal interests, seemed to finite minds like "casting pearls before swine," or attempting to achieve great ends by totally inadequate means. And when at last, after three years, going up and down throughout the cities of Palestine, the founder of this new religion was arrested, condemned and crucified like a slave, who would have supposed that its tenets could survive the dispersion of His disciples, and His own ignominious death? That the life and death of Christ, in its human aspects, was essentially, as to its apparent insignificance, a grain of mustard seed.

Nor does the case appear to be much better after Jesus had ascended on high. The disciples whom He left behind Him had all at one time deserted Him, and were now so timid and so few that they all assembled in an upper room for fear of the Jews. The idea, humanly speaking, was absurd: that less than a dozen illiterate Galileans could overthrow the old religions of the world, and set up a new one, which should extend from the rising to the setting sun. The mind could see in it no relation between the insignificant cause and the desired effect. They were to preach the gospel to every creature—yet could speak no language but their provincial tongue; they were to disciple all nations to a faith—yet every one of them had lately forsaken Him and fled; they were to uproot the idolatries of earth—yet were themselves feeble and superstitious; they were to overthrow the skilfully wrought schemes of human philosophy—yet were themselves untaught in the schools; they were to conquer the world to the sceptre of Jesus—yet now shut themselves up in an upper room "for fear of the Jews." Great names, literary honors, the patronage of kings, the favor of the people they did not possess. In a memorial view it was the veriest absurdity; to commission poor, illiterate, unpolished men to convert the world, when just passing from the Augustan age of its glory, to the faith of the son of a carpenter in Nazareth, whom the Jews had cast out of their synagogues, and the Romans had crucified as a malefactor!

The Stoics, with Zeno at their head, had tried to reform the world and failed; Socrates and Plato, and the Academicians had attempted it with no better success; Aristotle and the Peripatetic school had aimed at it and met the same signal defeat; how preposterous, then, to send out eleven fishermen, artizans, and publicans without books, without learning, without arms, without popular favor, and expect them to succeed where the profoundest wisdom and the loftiest philosophy had signally failed!

Such was the small, and in its earthly appearings, insignificant nascent state of the beginnings of the Christian religion. How like a grain of mustard seed in its littleness and apparent worthlessness! But from this "least of all seeds" we turn to behold its results in the great tree, shooting out great branches, gathering the fowls of the air under its shadow. In warm climates the mustard seed grows to an almost incredible size. The Jerusalem Talmud says, at Schibith there was a mustard stalk which had three branches, and one of them was cut down, and they covered a potter's booth with it. One of the Rabbins says: "I have one stalk of mustard seed in my field, and I go up to it as one goes up to the top of a tree." Olivier, Ovalo, in his travels in Chili, thus confirms the Scripture account: "The mustard plant," he says, "thrives so mightily in Chili that it is as high as the arm, and so high and thick that it looks like a tree. I have travelled many leagues through groves which were taller than men on horses, and the birds build their nests in them, as the Gospel mentions." This happily illustrates the vehemence and rapidity with which the religion of Christ grew from its small and obscure beginnings.

The Apostles, in obedience to the Divine command, tarried at Jerusalem until they were endued with power from on high. That power came in the descent of the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost. Then was it that they began to preach "Jesus Christ and Him crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling block, and unto the Greeks foolishness." And what was the result? Fifty days from the ascension of Jesus, three thousand were converted under the preaching of Peter. In less than three years, churches were gathered "throughout all Judea, Galilee and Samaria." In seven years the gospel was first published to the Gentiles; and in fifty years Christianity had spread through the numerous districts of Asia Minor, Greece, southward to Egypt and westward to Rome.

In a hundred years from the time of Christ, Justin Martyr, writing to the Emperor Adrian, declares: "There is not a nation, either Greek or barbarian, or of any other name, even of those who wander in tribes and live in tents, among whom prayers are not offered to God the Father in the name of crucified Jesus." "We are but of yesterday," says Tertullian, writing a little later, "and have filled all places belonging to you. Your cities, islands, castles, towns, councils; your very camps, wards, companies; the palace, senate, forum; we have left you only your temples. Should the numerous bodies of christians retire from the empire, the loss of so many men, of any rank and degree, would make you stand aghast at your desolation." In the fourth century Chrysostom declares, "The Apostles of Christ were twelve, and they gained the whole earth. From Jerusalem to India, Syria, to the uttermost parts of the world you will everywhere find the doctrine of Christ enlightening the souls of men." Such was the "great tree" "shooting out great branches" which sprung from the "grain of mustard seed!" History has nothing that can compare with it; it stands an everlasting miracle of the Most High God. Eighteen hundred years have passed since the Apostles went forth from their upper room; and how stands the religion of Jesus now? Survey a map of the world, and mark on it the countries most celebrated for law, order, wealth and political rights, and there you will find the religion of Jesus. Point out on it the lands most celebrated for virtue and morality, for social blessings and individual happiness, and there you will find the religion of Jesus. Designate the places where learning is most encouraged, where the mind has wrought out its proudest triumphs, where intellect has scattered its richest treasures, and there you will find the religion of Jesus.

And why is this? Why is civil and religious liberty found only where the Bible is known? Why does learning flourish most under Gospel rules? Why is society the most elevated and refined where the tenets of God's word prevail? Why is all that is great and good and lofty and inspiring in law, government, literature, art and morality, only found among the children of Christendom, while all that is debasing in intellect, tyrannical in power, degraded in morals, and whatever strips man of his rights of society of its safeguards, government of its virtue, is found where the religion of Jesus does not prevail? Can we solve the problem in the pride of human philosophy? Gibbon tried it in his celebrated fragment, but most signally failed. Can we explain it by the maxims of political science? Machiavelli and Montesquieu, and Guizot and Bacon, can tell us that the world's development is an anomaly in the government of the universe. Shut out the Bible from any nation, or any country, or any religion, by any importer? The voice of universal history answers no! Istanbul, the Mohammedan capital, is the triumphal monument of Jesus on the plains of a fallen humanity.

But its great triumphs are only a moiety of its final conquests. Prophecy, reaching far into the future, has declared that "the isles shall wait for his law;" that "the language of His cause shall be converted unto Him;" that "the Gentiles shall come to His light, and kings to the brightness of His rising;" that "all nations shall be blessed in Him;" and that "the whole earth shall be filled with His glory."

Thus that grain of mustard seed, small as a mustard seed, sown at Jerusalem by the Son of David, has grown up into a tree of life, "sending out its boughs unto the sea, and its branches unto the river."

This tree is already gathered flocking nations under its shadow, and the time is hastening on when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of His Christ," and the "knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea." Then shall the despised carpenter's son of Nazareth, the hated leader of small sects, the ignominious malefactor of Calvary, stand regal "King of nations, as the morning star King of Saints.

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no30

PETROLEUM.

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.

This company was organized on the 28th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$225,000
WORKING FUND.....25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE.....1 00

OFFICERS:

President—S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer—ISAAC NOCK.

DIRECTORS.

S. A. JOHNSON, L. S. HIXSON,
FRANK SNYDER, JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GRIMM, W. C. KING,
H. W. RITCHIE. de24-1y

TENANT FARM OIL COMPANY.

Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.

This Company was organized on the 28th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The Territory of the Company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$150,000
WORKING FUND.....25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE.....$1 00

OFFICERS:

President.....S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer.....ISAAC NOCK.

DIRECTORS.

FRANK SNYDER, JAMES GRAHAM,
J. G. WEIR, STEPHEN LAWSON.
H. W. RITCHIE.

COMMERCIAL OIL WORKS.

Pure White Burning Oil,

Constantly on hand, and for sale at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES,

BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

au3 47 WOOD STREET.

WELDON & KELLY,

Manufacturers of

Lamps, Lamp Goods, Chandeliers, &c.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,

No. 164 Wood Street, near Sixth,

oc2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).

Also, PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

PURE MECCA OIL.

15 BBLS. LUBRICATING MECCAOIL

Received and for sale by

GEO. B. JONES & CO.,

au2 141 Water street.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells, and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they may require. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. je20-6m

CARPETS.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

DIRECT IMPORTERS,

Are receiving by next steamer from Liverpool, a choice lot of

ENGLISH CARPETS,

Suitable for Parlors, Dining Rooms, Offices, Churches, Halls, &c., selected expressly for Pittsburgh retail trade, and offered

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT THE

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 ENGLISH TAPESTRY, VELVET and BRUSSELS CARPETS, including many styles never before offered in this country.

71 and 73 Fifth Street.

Lyon's Building next to the U. S. Custom House, Salesroom, Second Story. no14

CARPETS.

The largest and most varied assortment in this city of less than Eastern prices.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

DRUGGETS

And Felts, by the yard, in all widths. Two hundred Drugget and Felt Squares, for the winter covering of Carpets, in every variety of colors, pattern and size.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

OIL CLOTHS

From three-quarters to six yards wide. N. B. A very large stock of extra quality Oil Cloth Remnants suitable for store and hearth pieces, sold at cost prices.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

no22 23 Fifth street.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

LITHOGRAPHY.

The oldest and largest establishment in the West. Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Among our facilities for elegant and expeditious work, we have all the latest improvements in Lithography and while our work will compare favorably with steel engraving, the great difference in price is a strong inducement to give Lithography the preference. The business, with increased facilities, will be continued at our new Saw-Mill, corner of Corry street and Allegheny river, Allegheny City.

RICHEY & FINKBINE.

DAVID RICHEY, AMOS FINKBINE, HUNTER RICHEY. nov8-1m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best.

Examine them before purchasing,

At the office of

E. P. CARPENTER,

No. 97 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

no22

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & KAYSER'S

Noiseless-Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,

Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa.

ap15 Branch Store at Salem, Ohio.

TOBACCO.

On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of

Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,

Mason county Bundle Leaf Fillers, Cutting Logs, Fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.

Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.

RICHARD MALLAY,

mh31-1y 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMEMBER,

SOUTH & ROSS,

63 Market street.

GIVE THEM A CALL. oct3

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices. S. DALZELL,

No. 122 Smithfield st., South door from Virgin Alley

STATIONERY.

1866. DIARIES. 1866.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

POCKET KNIVES,

WRITING DESKS,

PORTFOLIOS,

GOLD PENS,

RUBBER PEN HOLDERS AND PENCILS,

POCKET BOOKS,

BANKERS' CASES.

For sale by

W. S. HAVEN,

corner Wood and Third streets.

no22

SALEM, OHIO.

Isaac Trescott,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.,

Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL.

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAPER, RAGS, &c.,

No. 40, 42 and 44 South Sixth street above Chesnut west side,

decl3-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

WALL PAPER,

On satin and blank ground, in great variety at the lowest prices at No. 107 Market street.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

no11

PANEL DECORATIONS,

For halls, vestibules and ceilings, in wood and fresco imitation, at No. 107 Market street.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

no11

GROCERIES—

250 bbls Refined Sugar.
50 bbls prime and choice Porto Rico Sugar.
50 bbls common and good Cuba Sugar.
100 hhds purchased English Island Molasses.
75 barrels choice do do
100 bags choice Porto Rico Molasses.
50 bags choice Rio Coffee.
100 bags prime Rio Coffee.
100 bags common and good Rio Coffee.
800 boxes loaves Soap.
350 boxes Tobacco, Oakley's and sawyer's Soap.
300 600 lbs Havana Sugars, various grades.
250 bbls hard refined C.
100 bbls [illegible]
100 bbls [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE,

Lessee and Manager.....MR. ANNIE PIXLEY.

Great Saturday afternoon and evening. Sixth night of the ever wined success,

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,

Who will appear to night in a variety of new characters, songs and dances.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Nov. 25th. After-pay it will be presented the great national 7 act drama, entitled

SECRETS OF NEW YORK.

Everybody's performance to commence with the great 2 act drama of

THE MOUNTAINEER.

SHANDY MAGUIRE; or, THE BOLD BOY OF KILKENNY.

After which the laughable farce of "Mischievous Annie." To conclude with the side splitting farce of "The Irish Tutor."

MASONIC HALL.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, November 27 28 and 29.

THE MAMMOTH VARIETY SHOW OF AMERICA

TOM PASTOR'S

Combination Troupe.

(From the Opera House, Bowery N. Y.)

Will have the honor of appearing as above for POSITIVELY THREE NIGHTS ONLY, in their second and unequalled VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT which certainly deserves the same appellation, in the order of amusements. The whole unit of the Musical Prince of Comic vocalists, BILLY WATSON, with 15 supporting such celebrities as Adelaide Gordon, Comicalities, &c.

Reserved seats, 75c. Second do 50c. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8. J. W. ALLINSON, Agent.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,

19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Manchester, can depend on being faithfully attended to by leaving their orders at the Commercial office. I would say to the year 66 I have no city, &c. I have [illegible] one of the most [illegible]

PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE CELEBRATED

BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a

PIANOS.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Story & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States. Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country, we are prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Piano and Organ Stools, Rotary Instruments of every description for Rose and Corner Mantels, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.

WAMELINK & BARR,

jy28 No. 12 St. Clair st.

PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS.

Hoffman, Hœne & Co.,

53 FIFTH STREET.

Are the sole agents for Decker Brothers, New York, and Adolph Rindisk, New York Pianos, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.

THESE INSTRUMENTS ARE IN EVERY RESPECT THE MOST PERFECT IN THE COUNTRY.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

no23

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

F. J. HERRON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF

Pittsburgh Manufactures,

WESTERN PRODUCE,

AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.

☞ Orders for the purchase of

COTTON AND SUGAR

received and promptly attended to.

Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.

no18-3m

MADISON STRATTON..... THOS. G. POINTER
HAMPTON J. STRATTON..... H. P. BOSWELL

STRATTON, POINTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale and purchase of Cotton and Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Dried Fruit, Pig Iron, and Produce generally,

Nos. 9 and 10 Broad st., Nashville, Tenn.

Strict attention paid to receiving and forwarding, and liberal advances made on consignments.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., James Dalzell & Sons, Jones & Laughlins, Zug & Co.,
Singer, Nimick & Co., Painter & Sons, Singer, Nimick & Co.,
Shoenberger & Co., David Crawford, Esq.,
Black & Co., David Crawford, Esq.,

Of Pittsburgh; and the bankers, merchants and citizens generally, of Nashville. oct6-3m

CARD.

RUSSELL & HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

69 Tchoupitoulas street,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

REFERENCES:

DOUGHERTY, WOOD & CO., Baltimore.
GEORGE A. WOOD, Philadelphia.
DOVALE & CO., New York.
FULLER, HALDEMAN & CO., BALDWIN, BOTUME & CO., WISE & RUSSELL, Boston.
R. W. POINDEXTER, Pittsburgh.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

oct28-3m

JOHN S. CLARK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND FACTOR IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

98 Water and 132 First streets,

PITTSBURGH.

51 Broad street, New York.

oct28

WM. M. MURRAY.....L. WILCOX

WM. M. MURRAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Crude and Refined Petroleum,

BENZINE, &C.

Extra facilities for

Storing Oil and Empty Oil Barrels.

Warehouse and office: DUQUESNE WAY, near HAND street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap12-ly

MERCER, ANTELO & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of

COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, TOBACCO, &c.

Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. nov9-m3md

T. C. JENKINS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.

No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits and all Farm Products.

☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.

Also, REFINED OILS.

Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.

☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. ja4

GEORGE COLHOUN.....WM. B. EDWARDS

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DEALERS IN

SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA ACIDS, CHEMICALS,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.

Office, No. 38 WOOD STREET,

jy15-6m Under St. Charles Hotel.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works

Ample storage for crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

F. M. KERR.....A. EMERY.

KERR & EMERY

297 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh,

General Commission Merchants, dealers in Country Produce. Also, purchasing agents. Correspondence promptly answered and consignments solicited.

nov30-m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

DANIEL WALLACE,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in

FLOUR AND GRAIN,

No. 253 Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block,) PITTSBURGH. Storage Warehouse, corner Penn and Water street. oct2-3m

C. REITZ.....J. A. GRAFF.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures

Warehouse No. 213 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFER TO

J. K. KIRKPATRICK & CO., Pittsburgh.
LAUGHLIN & LAVELY, "
SPEER & BRO., "
CLARK & CO., Cincinnati.
LEMAN & CO., "

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

LATE TRADE.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

94 Wood street,

Are now opening a large and carefully selected stock of seasonable

Dry Goods and Notions

All of which have been bought since the decline, for Cash.

DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
COBURGS,
THIBET CLOTHS,
DELAINES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS.

ALPACAS,
POPLINS,
BROCADES,
SILK LUSTRES,
WOOL DELAINES,
CASSIMERES.

ALSO,

SHAWLS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LADIES' CLOTHS, FRENCH CLOTHS,
OVERCOATINGS, BELGIAN DO.
AMERICAN CLOTHS.

PLAID FLANNELS in great variety.
SHIRTING " " "

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS,
CORSET JEANS,
PAPER CAMBRICS.

BLANKETS,

GREY AND WHITE.

HOODS,
NUBIAS,
SCARFS,
UNDERSHIRTS
And DRAWERS.

An examination of our stock will satisfy the closest buyer that we can and will meet the emergency.

no23-tf WILSON, CARR & CO.

DRY GOODS.

FALL 1865!

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

No. 54 Wood St.,

PITTSBURGH,

Having recently refitted their store, with improved facilities for doing business, now offer their

FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE, AT

Low Prices, for Cash.

STAPLE AND DOMESTIC FABRICS

In good assortment, which will be kept complete during the season. A very large stock of

FLANNELS,

Of the following and other well known brands, now in store:

FULLERTON'S,
BRADLEY'S,
STEUBENVILLE,
THOMPSON,
WILDES.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, JEANS, &c.,
PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS,

A full line; also,

COTTON YARNS,
WOOLEN YARN,
BATTING AND BAGS.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. se4-3m-MW&F

AT EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET,

Just Received,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES;
LACE GOODS AND RUFFLINGS;
COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS;
BONNET, NECK AND SASH RIBBONS;
BRAIDS, SILK AND WORSTED LINE;
PLAID VELVET RIBBONS;
VELVET RIBBONS—all colors;
WHITE EDGE, SCARLET and BLACK VELVET RIBBONS;
NEW STYLE HAT VEILS;
THREAD AND LACE VEILS—full assortment;
BEAD ORNAMENTS AND SETS;
BEAD AND SILK BUTTONS;
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Full line FURNISHING GOODS for Ladies and Gents;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
FULL LINE HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
FINE ASSORTMENT ZEPHYRS AND YARNS;

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

OBITUARY.

Mr. John Robinson, foreman of the COMMERCIAL Press Room, died on Thursday at seven o'clock, P. M. at his residence in this city, after a brief illness, which was brought on by a combination of causes. He ranked equal to the most experienced pressmen in the State, for although he was a young man, such was his ten pessimen and character that he was not long in familiarizing himself with every branch of his trade, and during his connection with the COMMERCIAL establishment, he gave abundant evidence of his superior excellence in this and evidence of his superior excellence in this respect. Mr. Robinson was a kind, genial and charitable man; a devoted and affectionate companion, and possessed the virtue of a true friend. He was a native of Philadelphia, to which place his remains will be removed for interment.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A PHYSICIAN.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. W. C. Mackey appeared before Alderman Strain, and entered a complaint against Dr. J. Dodge Warren, a traveling physician, charging him with obtaining money under false pretense. The complainant alleges that he has been suffering for some time with paralysis, and calling upon Dr. Warren was informed by him that he could cure him. The doctor also stated that he had cured the Chief of the Philadelphia police of a similar affliction, and promised to perfect a cure in Mr. Mackey's case for a designated sum. Mr. Mackey paid the money required, and placed himself under the doctor's charge, but as he continued to grow worse instead of getting better, he concluded that the doctor was humbugging him, and accordingly entered suit against him. A warrant has been issued.

THE anniversary of the reopening and consecration of St. James' Church, corner of Penn and Mechanic streets, will be held on Sunday next, Nov. 26th. Sermons will be preached and collections made morning and afternoon, in aid of the Sunday School which is connected. Rev. Mr. Snively, of St. Andrew's Church, will preach in the afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

FIRE ON STRAWBERRY ALLEY.—This morning about half past twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in Gregg's Match Factory, on Strawberry alley, near Grant street, but it was extinguished before any damage was done. The factory is situated in the midst of a large number of dwellings, and the excitement for a short time was intense.

WE are requested to announce that the "Ladies' Freedmen's Aid Society" will hereafter hold their regular weekly meetings every Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, at Mozart Hall, beginning Monday, November 27th, at which time and place there will be a supply of cut-out clothing for those who are willing to assist in making them up.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—On Thursday night some malicious scoundrel cut the cover of Mr. J. R. Howe's express wagon, on Water street, with a knife, and entirely ruined it. The rascal escaped detection.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.
Day Express	2:20 a m	Mail	1:50 a m
Altoona Accom	7:10 a m	Fast Line	2:40 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	8:30 a m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	12:30 p m
Mail Accom	11:40 a m	Baltimore Exp's	1:20 p m
Phila. Express	3:30 p m	Phila. Express	10:30 p m
Fast Line	5:00 p m	Johnstown Accom	10:30 a m
Johnstown Accom	4:15 p m	1st Wall Station	6:25 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	2d "	1:50 p m
2d "	10:45 a m	3d "	6:25 p m
3d "	6:45 p m	Penn Accom. No. 2	9:30 a m
Penn Accom. No. 1	3:00 p m	Penn "	6:25 a m
Penn "	2:10:30 p m	Altoona Accom. and Kingwood	10:30 p m

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:00 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:50 a m	Express	1:00 a m
Mail	3:00 "	Mail	3:15 p m
Express	2:40 p m	Express	12:55 a m
Steub. Accom	4:00 "	Steub. Accom	10:40 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:50 a m	Express	1:00 a m
Express	3:45 p m	Express	3:30 p m
Express	2:45 p m	Express	6:00 p m
Mail	2:00 a m	Mail	9:00 p m

N. Castle & Erie.—9:40 a m N. Castle & Erie.—9:40 a m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 12:15 p. m., and 6:00 p. m. Rochester, 2:05 p. m.; New Castle, 3:30 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:50 a m	Express	11:15 a m
Express	2:30 p m	Express	3:30 p m
Mail	8:00 a m	Mail	9:30 p m

Departs. Arrives.

Express for Wheeling | 2:30 p m | 11:15 a m
" " | 5:05 p m | 3:30 p m
Mail, " | 6:00 a m | 9:30 p m

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail	9:00 p m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	10:00 a m
1st McKeesport	11:30 a m	1st McKeesport	6:30 p m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:00 p m
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's	8:30 a m
2d "	4:30 p m	2d "	6:00 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.
Mail	6:45 a. m	Express	11:00 a. m.
Express	8:10 p. m.	Mail	6:10 p. m.
Accommodation	1:00 p. m.	Accommodation	10:45 a. m.

Parkersburg Daily Steamers
DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday.....11 A. M.....Bayard.
Tuesday.....11 A. M.....Gleaner.
Wednesday.....11 A. M.....Forest City.
Thursday.....11 A. M.....Bayard.
Friday.....11 A. M.....Gleaner.
Saturday.....11 A. M.....Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday.....4 P. M.....Emma Graham.
Saturday.....4 P. M.....Juniata.

Monongahela River Packets.
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning.....8 A. M. Evening.....6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.
Leaves daily.....3 P. M.....James Rees.

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

The following gentlemen are the authorized agents in the towns named for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

Alliance, Ohio.....J. D. MILLER.
Allegheny Valley Railroad.....W. H. DEVORES.
Allentown, Pa.....GEO. W. PATTON.
Alliance, Ohio.....D. G. HESTER.
Altoona, Pa.....H. FETTEROLF.
Allegheny City.....J. T. SAMPLE.
Brownsville, Pa.....W. H. HOOD.
Baldwin, Pa.....W. C. ADAMS.
Bellaire, Ohio.....W. B. ZIEGLER.
Beaver, Pa.....E. S. BEACON.
Brockville, Pa.....J. A. SCOTT.
Bellaire, Ohio.....ISAAC SMITH.
Birmingham, Pa.....C. FELIX.
Burgettstown, Pa.....E. F. WILSON.
Braddock's Field, Pa.....S. G. GOULD.
Bakerstown, Pa.....J. A. ROBERTS.
Butler, Pa.....H. C. HEINEMAN.
Cookstown, Pa.....H. H. CONNELLY.
Connellsville, Pa.....JAMES BOYD.
Canonsburg, Pa.....J. H. COLEMAN.
Clarion, Pa.....GEORGE HEASY.
Columbiana, Ohio.....T. C. ALLEN.
Canton, Ohio.....A. PRICE & BRO.
Connellsville, Pa.....H. D. MCCLURE.
Culmerville, Pa.....H. C. JORDAN.
Candor, Pa.....J. CUMMINGS.
Cecil, Pa.....J. MATHEWS.
Elizabeth, Pa.....H. H. MCCUNE.
East Lewistown, Ohio.....D. THOMAN.
Ewing's Mills, Pa.....JAMES EWING.
Perryville Pa.....M. W. SMART.
E. & P. R. R.....J. M. SNYDER.
East Liberty, Pa.....R. H. SHOOP.
Freeport, Pa.....S. C. & E. SLOANE.
Franklin, Pa.....W. P. HANNA.
Greensville, Pa.....INO. ARTRES.
Greensburg, Pa.....G. GROSSWEILY.
Holidaysburg, Pa.....J. E. BIGGER.
Homewood, Pa.....H. SWISSHELM.
Hayesville, O.....THOMAS TEST.
Johnstown, Pa.....J. H. CARR & CO.
Jamestown, Pa.....A. P. BRADY.
Jeddo, Ohio.....A. F. BRADY.
Kittanning, Pa.....A. C. WILSON.
Latrobe, Pa.....V. LONERGAN.
Limaville, Pa.....J. K. BLACK.
Lawsonham, Pa.....R. W. ORR.
Leechburg, Pa.....J. A. LOWRY.
Laytonia, Pa.....T. A. CARNAHAN.
Monongahela City, Pa.....P. J. PIERCE.
McKeesport, Pa.....E. F. MCELROY.
Mercer, Pa.....E. E. WINCHESTER.
Massillon, Ohio.....C. JOHNSON.
Meadville, Pa.....T. DUNN.
Monongahela House.....J. L. DAVIDSON.
Marietta, Ohio.....H. SCHMIDT.
Mount Union, Ohio.....J. C. JOHNSON.
Morgantown, West Virginia.....T. BUNN.
Madison, Pa.....J. L. DAVIDSON.
New Brighton, Pa.....M. A. TOWNSEND.
New Galilee, Pa.....J. B. JOHNSON.
New Lisbon, Ohio.....R. R. LONG.
New Castle, Pa.....A. JARDINE.
North Star, Pa.....JAMES CHRISTIE.
North Bloomfield, Ohio.....J. M. SMITH.
New Waterford, Ohio.....J. BERAN.
Noblestown, Pa.....J. C. HUGHES.
Oil City, Pa.....D. A. MATSON & CO.
Poland, Ohio.....REMY PARKER.
Penna. R. R.....M. RILEY.
Pennsylvania R. R.....JNO. HUGO.
Pulaski, Pa.....L. L. WAGLEY.
Pa. & C. R. R.....J. W. BLACKBURN.
Punxsutawney, Pa.....J. M. REED.
Pittsburgh.....J. ENGLISH.
Princeton, Pa.....C. R. JOHNSON.
Rochester, Pa.....J. C. MCCLEARY.
P. & C. R. R.....J. M. NEWCOMER.
Rostraver, Pa.....C. W. BAILEY.
Rural Ridge, Pa.....WILLIAM PORTER.
Sewickley, Pa.....JOHN WRAY.
Sharon, Pa.....C. W. REED.
Salem, Ohio.....ISAAC TRESCOTT.
Sharpsville, Pa.....J. M. REED.
Shaerburg, Pa.....G. B. BARKER.
Smicksburg, Pa.....W. N. SIMS.
Stephenville, Ohio.....S. GLENDENNING & SON.
Smith's Ferry, Pa.....J. L. JOHNSON.
Spring Dale, Pa.....J. B. MCCLELLAND.
Talley Cavey, Pa.....R. MCDONALD.
Uniontown, Pa.....H. SPRINGER.
Upper Middletown, Pa.....J. M. CLARK.
Youghiogheny.....A. FULTON.
Wellsville, Ohio.....GEORGE A. BLAKE & CO.
Washington, Pa.....BENJ. BRACKNEY & CO.
Waynesburg, Pa.....JOHN S. JEFFERY.
Wooster, Ohio.....BOWERS & CARR.
West Newton, Pa.....T. STEVISON.
Wheeling, W. Va.....W. F. MCKENZIE.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
Express and Exchange Company,
SOLE FREIGHT AGENTS
Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

OFFICES:
84 BROADWAY, N. Y.
39 and 40 COURT SQUARE, Boston.

Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New York.

607 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

STEAMERS SAIL

On the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, except when such dates fall on sunday, when departure will be on Saturday previous.

MAILS close at 11½ A. M. on days of sailing. Letters must be enclosed in the regular postal envelopes, government stamped envelopes, accompanied by United States postage stamps attached, may be procured at any of our offices.

Freight and small packages received for California and the Pacific Coast.

California Coupons bought or collected.

Collections made and Commissions executed in the Pacific States.

Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco.

Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London issued to travelers, exchangeable for Circular Letters of Credit in all parts of Europe.

Persons going abroad will find this the most convenient as well as the safest way of providing themselves with funds.

Also, Letters of Credit on our San Francisco house, for which they will issue Circular Letters payable at any of our offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to San Francisco and all accessible points in the Pacific States.

California and Nevada mining and other stocks bought and sold on Commission.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

jy21-4m

PRODUCE.

50 bbls. Green Apples;
5 " Peaches;
2 " Pickled Pigs' Feet.
2,000 lbs. Rockwood Flour. In store and for sale by J. B. ELLWOOD & CO.,
no20 Nos. 190 and 192 Second street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. M'CLEAN, JR., PRES'T. | J. M. TURNMAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,) SECRETARY.

Boards Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV. 24, 1865, AT THE BOARD:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	105 00	.....
United States 5-20s	101 50	.....
United States 5 10s, new	99 50	.....
United States 7 3-10	97 00	98 00
United States 7-30s, 3d series	96 75	.....
United States 10-40's	86 00	.....
United States Certificates	97 50	.....
Gold	144	145
Allegheny County 5's	72 50	.....
Allegheny City Municipa 6s	.....	97 50
Allegheny Valley Rai road 7's	.....	101 50
Connellsville Railroad 6's	79 00	81 00
Bostman's Insurance	.....	50 00
Pennsylvania Insurance	.....	25 00
Allegheny Valley R. R. stock	6 00	.....
Connellsville Railroad stock	9 50	.....
Merchants' and Manufacturers National	80 00	90 00
National Bank of Commerce	110 00	110 25
Iron City Bank	100 00	100 50
Third National Bank	.....	100 00
Columbia Oil Co	.....	175 00
Alderson Oil Co	.....	27 50
Exalsior	33	.....
Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run	1 00	1 50
Ritchie	.....	1 00
Western Pennsylvania	.....	1 00
Coal Bluff Mining Co	.....	1 25

SALES.

$50 U. S. 7-30s, (3d series).....97 00
1,000 U. S. 7-30s, (1st series).....97 00

Gold opened in New York, at 146½.

FRIDAY, November 24—P. M.

The fluctuations in the premium on gold are so slight from day to day that gold no longer exercises much influence in either raising or depressing current values. The customs demand is not proportioned to the volume of the current importations, for owing to the flooded state of the markets for foreign merchandise a large proportion of the receipts are going into bonded warehouse.

—Our money market is very active. The large amount of currency required at the West in collecting and sending forward the produce Keeps it up in sharp demand, and rates are high. The very high prices ruling for grain, pork, and beef, require for their control and movement of the same amount of produce a much larger sum than in former years under lower prices. In addition to the larger amount of money required in this business, the pork packing is said to be fully one month behind that of former years.

Local stocks are a few names only were much inquired for to-day. Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run was in good demand at a smart advance. Several thousand shares were sold at prices ranging from 130 to 132. Ritchie stockholders were busy to-day in having the proper transfers made on the books of the Company, so that each shareholder can vote his stock at the meeting on next Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock. So far as stock speculation is concerned in this market, it is very inactive. Some efforts are occasionally made to awaken a spirit, but without success, showing that, for some reason or other, the out-side public are extremely indifferent to the movements of any of our local stock securities. The large loans put out by the Government have absorbed the surplus means which the public have been wont to employ in speculations, at the same time speculative outsiders have a very lively recollection of their losses upon speculative ventures of the last three years, and are consequently cautious; while the current prices do not seem to afford a prospect of any material profit upon either a rise or a fall. These facts not only contribute to the present dullness of speculation, but are likely to keep the market in its present inactivity, at shortest until after the meeting of congress.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: It is generally believed that those banks that have been carrying a large amount of the various descriptions of Government securities, have been putting them on the market as their necessities seemed to require, to accommodate limited legitimate business wants, but mainly to strengthen themselves against exaggerated apprehensions. The sales reported in this market daily are small and no doubt less than the amount actually changing hands for account of operators in the city; good many orders daily go hence to New York for execution. The prices of Government loans no doubt are a good deal influenced by London quotations, and the future of the money market. If the market is made stringent either by severe monetary pressure, or without the idea that there is to be a determined movement towards a resumption of specie payments, Government loans will unquestionably decline. The Government cannot afford this, and the Secretary is therefore not likely to provoke a disorder that would rather than advance the great purpose he is understood to have in view, namely, that of bringing the currency up to the par of specie.

—Copper stocks have become more active and the market decidedly better. Copper Falls sold up to 25 and closed at 24½ bid, and 25 asked, an improvement of ½, over the advance of yesterday. Franklin made a further advance of ½, closing at 38½ bid, 39½ asked. Pewable advanced 1½, selling at 38 on the opening sale but subsequently fell off a little, closing at 37½ bid, 37¾ asked. Quincy went up from 88½ to 91, an advance of 2½, on sales of 95 shares. Pittsburgh sold at 52, an advance of 2½, on last sale. Hancock was quite active but prices were not fully sustained, the closing bid being 12½. Isle Royal sold at 14 buyer 60, and Phœnix at 16. Dudley sold at 59@60.

—In New York, the *Herald* says, the copper mining stocks are inquired for to a limited extent, owing to the blockade of the Chilian ports by Spain and the temporary stoppage of the supply of metal from that sources. The war with Chili may stimulate the development of the mines in the Lake superior region, as it has already advanced the price of copper in the open market, and imparted an upward impulse to the stocks of copper mining companies here. The probabilities are in favor of the blockade of the ports referred to being raised before spring, when the supply of red states or elsewhere is reduced low enough to excite ample apprehensions of scarcity.

The earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad the present year are greater than the previous year by $82,186 67, and the increased expenses have been $130,424 50. The aggregate earnings, working expenses and net earnings of the main stem, Washington branch, and the Northwestern Virginia Railroad for the fiscal year 1865, were as follows: Total earnings, $7,569,229 51; total expenses, $2,643,175 80. Total net earnings, $5,026,053 71. The State tax on passengers on the Washington Branch for 1865, paid into the State Treasury, was $27,540 51.

—In New York the market for Railroad stocks is entirely controlled by professional speculators, and the only stocks that show any activity are those that are being manipulated by cliques. The outside public who usually operate, have all that they can do to take care of their legitimate business, and have no desire to operate in the street unless the prices are better satisfied as to the policy of the Government in regard to contraction of the currency.

—The Curtin Oil Company of Philadelphia, announces a dividend of one per cent. on its capital stock, payable on the 27th inst.

—The directors of the Patterson (N. J.) Savings Bank have issued a card dated 20th inst., announcing that they have determined to close that institution and to go into liquidation. They state that the small business of the bank is unable to bear the heavy local taxes, which, with interest reserved, constitute a duty of 3633⅓ per cent. They add, moreover, that "the attraction of Government securities has caused the withdrawal of large sums already amounting during the last four months to the entire capital of the bank, and that this drain is likely to continue while these securities are in the market. The bank has good assets, but an amount exceeding the liabilities sufficient in the judgment of the managers to pay all their liabilities and meet all contingencies.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, November 25, 1865.

Business presented no new feature worthy of particular attention. The demand was local, and sales were restricted to lots to meet the wants of the retail trade. The weather is about the most changeable thing we have—one portion of the day we have every appearance of falling weather and a fair stage of water, the next portion is just the reverse. Last evening the barometer indicated dry weather, at the landing an extra amount of activity was perceptible. Several boats came in with fair cargoes of various kinds of merchandise; among them was the Emma Graham, from Marietta, with a full trip. She returned to that point at noon. The Rocket did not succeed in leaving port last evening. She will take her departure this day, positively. The Lorena came in from St. Louis with all the freight she could manage on the water. The silver Lake No. 4 also made her appearance at the landing. We have now a large fleet that will move off in regular order. The steamer Leonidas has the principal portion of her cargo engaged. She will be the first boat for St. Louis. The Nevada is announced for Cincinnati this day. The Lent Lodi is receiving for Nashville, and will have dispatch. The far-famed steamer Silver Cloud is receiving for Vicksburg and New Orleans, and will leave as soon as the weather permits. The river is rising slowly at Oil City. A rise in that stream sufficient for steamboat purposes would be of large benefit to a large class of people. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

ASHES.—The market continues to be well stocked with this article. Prices rule in favor of purchasers. Before the sales were reported large lots were shut down at $40@5 50@$6, according to quality. The receipts are light.

BARK.—Were in fair demand, with regular sales at prices ranging from $14 50@16 per bbl, the latter for Hemlock.

BOOKBUM.—Tibarticle is steadily improving in public favor, and will soon take the place of molasses in the grocery trade. Prices should confirm to reasonable bounds as regards prices. We note sales of 12 bbls. from store, at 50 per gallon.

HOMINY.—Was in regular demand. Sales of 5 bbls. at $4 50@5 per bbl.

SALT.—Market unchanged as regards prices or demand, the supply in the market being sufficient for all purposes. Sales of 1 car load, at $2 per bbl.

EGGS.—Prices continue to rule in favor of holders. We note further sales at 40c per dozen.

SEEDS.—Dull, there being no demand for the article. Prices were nominal.

FEATHERS.—There was a steady demand for this article. Sales of 10 bbls at $@5 25 per bbl.

GRAIN.—The market was inactive. The sales were on a moderate scale. Dealers are inclined to hold off for lower figures. Oats.—Sales of 700 bush. sold for lower figures. Oats.—Sales of 700 bush. sold at 70@72c. Rye.—Sales of 200 bush. sold at $1 30. Barley.—Sales of 1 car load, at a variety of prices: Spring, 80@90; Fall, $1 10@1 15. Wheat.—Sales of 300 bush. at $2 20@2 30 per bush. Red Wheat nows off slowly; sales of 1 car load, at $1 90 per bush.

MALT.—Market unchanged, with further sales at $1 80 per bush.

HOPS.—Sales of New York at 60c; Western at 70c.

MOLASSES.—Meet with ready sale, the stock on hand being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Sales of 3 hhds Neshannocks at 60c; 1 do. at 58c; 1 do. at 57c; 2 do. Orleans at 90@92c, $1 20; 30 bush sanded, $1 20; and 220 barrels from depot at $1 50 per barrel, the latter an advance.

PICKLES.—Market steady: sales of 3 brls in vinegar at $1 20 per brl.

DRIED FRUIT.—Sales of 5 brls small white at prices ranging from $9 50@11 60 per bush.

WHITE FISH.—Sales of ½ half brls at $9 50.

LARD.—Market inactive. We note sales of 20,000 lbs at the following figures: Shoulders, 17½c; ribbed sides, 20@20½c.

LARD OIL.—We have no change to notice; further sales were reported at 95 for No. 1.

MEAL.—Prices have been uniform for some days. The receipts about keeping pace with the demand. We note sales of 1 car load, at prices ranging from $16 00@21 00.

COAL.—Sales 1 car load anthracite, delivered, at $15 00 ₱ ton.

LUMBER.—Sales 1 car load common, $27 00 ₱ M. Market firm, with a good demand.

BUTTER.—Fresh Dairy still prices were altogether nominal, at $5 50 ₱ cwt. Buyers are not inclined to take hold at these figures.

CHEESE.—We continue to notice a quiet market, with a limited amount of transactions for home trade use. So far as sales to prices, we have no change to notice. The supply on hand is ample. The receipts were not large, but sufficient to supply the wants of the trade. Sales of 2 cases were: Extra Family, 150 bbls, spring wheat, ₱ 25@26c; 27; winter wheat, sales 60 bbls, $10 @10 50; 200 bbls 12s bbls, $10 50.

ASHES.—Were firm, with a good demand; sales 2 tons for all kinds were offered. Sales 25 boxes Goshen, 22c; 20 do. Fresh, 20c; Soda Ash—3 tons quoted at 6c.

CHEESE.—Was in good request. Buyers were on hand for all kinds offered. Sales 25 boxes Goshen, 22c; 20 do. Fresh, 20c.

BUTTER.—Dull; holders are becoming anxious to realize. Sales 10 packages at 30c.

SOAP AND CANDLES.—The following are Sawyer's prices current:

German and Palm Soaps	14 cents ₱ lb.
Opodeldoc "	15 cents ₱ bar.
Variegated Detersive "	13 cents ₱ bar.
Yellow "	12 cents ₱ bar.
Rosin "	11 cents ₱ lb.
Chemical Olive "	$5 00 ₱ box of 60 lbs.
Castile "	16 cents ₱ lb.
Variegated Toilet "	16 "
Barbers "	$4 00 ₱ dozen cakes.
Honey "	13 cents ₱ bar.
Mould and Dip'd Candles	20 cents ₱ lb.
Crystaline "	35 "
Star "	33 "

Pittsburgh Tobacco Market.

November 25.—The market was inactive, with a light demand. The sales were as follows:

Navy Lump, ₱ lb	4	66@	70
Quarter Pa		66@	70
Spun Roll, 10s		70@	75
" 12s		78@	80
" 14s		80@	85
Bright—Long Twist, 20s		100@	120
" Eldorado, long pressed		120@	130
" Eldorado, long pressed		130@	140
Diamond Twist, 20s		90@	100

Pittsburgh Lumber Market.

PRICES AT THE YARDS.

LUMBER—The following are the yard rates:

Common Boards	$ M	$14 00	$ 16 00
2d common	"	13 00	14 00
Siding, 1st quality	"	20 00	22 00
Siding, 2d quality	"	18 00	20 00
Bill Stuff, Pine	"	30 00	35 00
Bill Stuff, Oak	"	30 00	35 00
Flooring, 1st quality	"	30 00	35 00
Flooring, 2d quality	"	25 00	28 00
Shingles, ₱ M		4 00	5 00
Lath, ₱ bundle		1 00	1 25

Pittsburgh Coal Market.

NOVEMBER 25, 1865.—The market contains a fair supply, with a good local demand. The following are the rates of card rates up to last evening:

	₱ bu.
Manilla	22@
Hawser Thread	28@
Hawser Laid Oil Well Rope	28@
American Hemp Machine Made Laid Cordage	25
American Hemp Rope	25
Hawseline, Mawline, &c	25
Tarred Rope	24
American Hemp, Package	25
Oakum	14
Spunyarn	45
Sash and Bell Cords	40@

	₱ lb.
Bed Cords, Manilla	36@
" Cotton	50@
Terms, net cash	

Pittsburgh Steel Market.

SATURDAY, November 25.—The following is a pretty full list of the best quality of steel now in market—square, flat, octagon, and ordinary sizes, viz.:

¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch	₱ 2 inch	20c
¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch		21c
¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch		22c
¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch		23c
¾ to 1		24c
⅝ to ⅞		25c
½ to ⅝		26c
⅜ to ½		27c
⅜		28c
⅝-32		29c
½		30c

TERMS.—Note or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of three per cent. for cash par funds, if remitted within ten days after receipt of invoice and bill of lading. No discount allowed on bills of a less amount than fifty dollars.

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

NOVEMBER 25.—The following are the rates for these articles. The demand was fully up with the supply:

	Per Barrel.	Per Half Barrel.
German Ale	$10 00	$5 00
XX Ale	11 00	5 50
XXX Ale	12 00	6 00
Lima	11 00	5 50
Porter	12 00	6 00

Four dollars, in addition to the above price, will be charged for barrels, and three dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

Pittsburgh Tin and Roofing Market.

SATURDAY, Nov. 25, 1865.—The market was quite rally improved with a larger demand; prices have declined. The following are the quotations up to last evening:

Bar		50c	
Spelter Solder		19c	

Pittsburgh Crucker Market.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25.—The market was firm at further advance. The present quotations are:

Crucker	8	65@	70
Butter	12	70@	75
Boston	12	70@	75
Pepper	13	70@	75
Whilte Lead Pure	16	50@	16½
" Lary Bds	15	50@	16
" Dry	15½	50@	16
Red Lead, Dry	14	50@	15
Whiting	4½	50@	5
Zinc, Carbonate	11	50@	12
Zinc, in oil	14	50@	15

Pittsburgh Ride and Leather Market.

[*Corrected by George H. Anderson.*]

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
November 25, 1865.

Oak Leather of all kinds is in fair demand; for heavy stock there is constant inquiry at stiffening prices; middle and light is good supply; prices weak.

Finished stocks of superior quality meet ready sale, with no surplus in market.

LEATHER.

Oak Sole, heavy	42@	44
" middle and light	36@	38
Rough Oak, heavy	36@	40
" light	30@	34
" Calf	1 00@	1 20
Finished Calf	1 70@	1 80
Wax Upper, per foot	22@	25
Rand Leather	28@	30
No. 1 Oak Harness	42@	44
Extra Shaved	44@	.....
Black Calf, American, per dozen	45 00@	90 00
Fair	51 00@	90 00
Saddlers' Skirting	.....	48
Bridle	.....	44@
Red, Sole, B. A	38@	43
" Orinoco	35@	38

HIDES.

Green Salted, heavy	11@	12
" light	10@	10½
" Butchers'	7@	8
Dry Flint	18@	20
Salted	14@	16
Green Calf	13@	15
Tanners' Oil, No. 1	140@	1 55
Tallow	14@	15

Pittsburgh Cordage Market.

NOVEMBER 25, 1865.—The market contains a fair supply, with a good local demand. The following are the rates of card rates up to last evening:

	₱ lb.
Manilla	22@
Tarred Manilla	28@
Hawser Laid Oil Well Rope	28@
American Hemp Machine Made Laid Cordage	25
American Hemp Rope	25
Hawseline, Mawline, &c	25
Tarred Rope	24
American Hemp, Package	25
Oakum	14
Spunyarn	45
Sash and Bell Cords	40@

	₱ doz.
Bed Cords, Manilla	36@
" Cotton	50@
Terms, net cash	

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¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch		23c
¾ to 1		24c
⅝ to ⅞		25c
½ to ⅝		26c
⅜ to ½		27c
⅜		28c
⅝-32		29c
½		30c

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" Lary Bds	15	50@	16
" Dry	15½	50@	16
Red Lead, Dry	14	50@	15
Whiting	4½	50@	5
Zinc, Carbonate	11	50@	12
Zinc, in oil	14	50@	15

Pittsburgh Drug Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
November 25, 1865.

Trade is quiet and the changes we have to note but few. Some of our manufacturers of White Lead advanced their prices one cent per pound about ten days ago. We took no note of it at the time, inasmuch as the movement was confined to but two or three houses. During the past week the advance has become general, both here and in New York, and we now quote Pure Lead 16@16½c, at wholesale.

Acid Acetic	63	to	65 lb
" Citric	1 10	to	1 15 "
" Muriatic	3	to	5 "
" Tartaric	1 05	to	1 10 "
Alcohol 88 @ 90	4 70	to	4 75 gal.
Alum	4	to	4 50 lb
Aloes, Cape	35	to	38 lb
" Socotrine	75	to	80 "
Ammonia Carb	38	to	38 "
" Aqua ff	12	to	16 "
Annotta	90	to	1 00 "
Ashes, Pot	9	to	10 "
" Pearl	9	to	10 "
" Soda	8½	to	9 "
Balsam Copaiba	1 00	to	1 05 "
Bay Rum	4 50	to	1 75 ₱ gal
Bark Cinchona, Red	2 25	to	2 35 lb